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ABSTRACT

Classroom teachers are provided with ideas and procedures for teaching art in grades one through six. The activities encourage individuality, creativity, and aesthetic awareness in the child. For grades one through three, activity suggestions include two-dimensional painting, painting stuffed animals, and painting with sponges; paper tearing and cutting; using yarn, chalk, boxes, clay, crayons, and tissue paper; making fabric and magazine collages and various constructions; and printmaking with vegetables and fruit. For grades four through six, activity suggestions include using watercolors and tempera; paper cutting; sculpture with wire, toothpicks, and cardboard; making collages and bas reliefs; and using crayons for batiking. Miscellaneous activities include bottle fun, string designs, murals, ideas for paintings, and non-directed creative activities. The teacher is warned not to judge the students' art by adult standards. Art projects described in the document are not carried out to the last detail so that the teacher and students can adapt the activities to suit their individual needs, interests, and abilities. The need for orderliness and cleaning up one's own mess is stressed. (AV)

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ADVENTURES IN ART

JEANNE- LADEWIG GOODMAN

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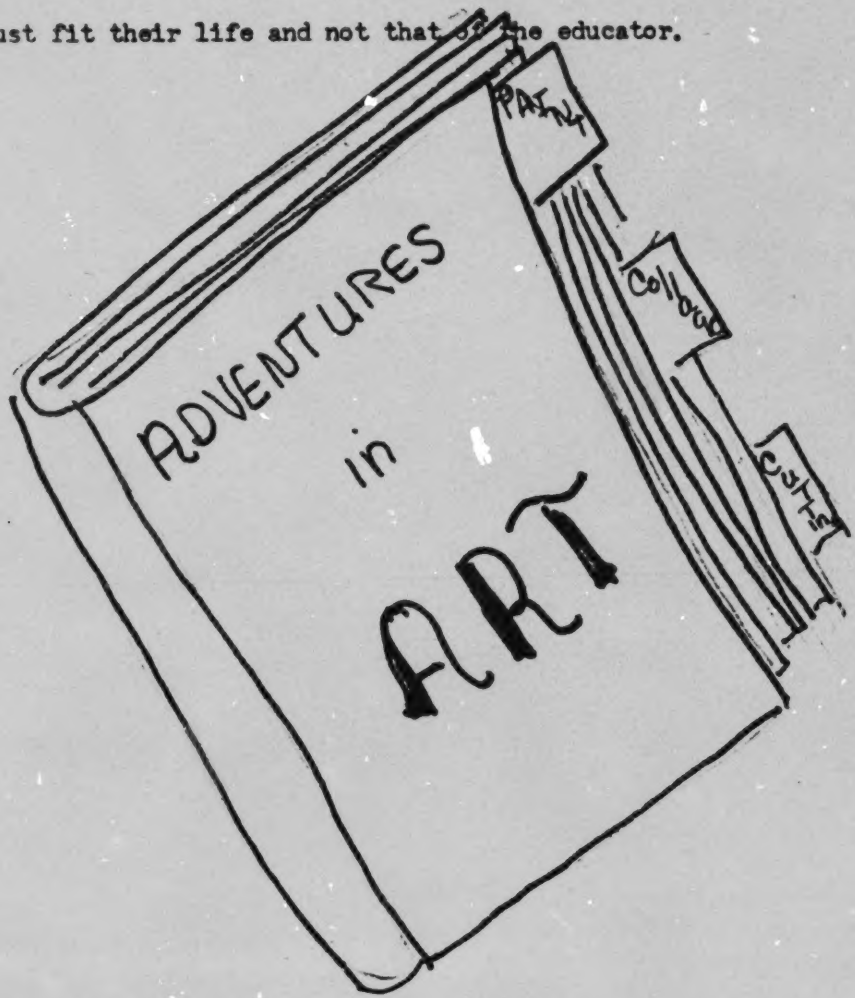
About eighty per cent of all classroom teachers teach their own art. Most of these teachers have had one or, at the most, two semesters of art education in college. Being busy they often stick to the tried and true and mundane. This book is to give them a handy reference and easy how to do its, while still encouraging individuality and creativity in the child.

Projects are not carried out to the last detail so that the teacher and the student will adapt them to their individual needs, abilities and interests, because if, indeed, art is to be relevant, it must fit their life and not that of the educator.



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IMMAGINATION

PAINTING

Painting is the freest of all art mediums. It is the most colorful and, for the child the easiest. Only the teacher, who has forgotton the thrill and adventure of slapping paint on paper, feels intimidated.

These projects should alleviate her fears.

Specific results are not given each project so that they are readily adaptable to a given group or individual.

The teacher should introduce the materials, inspire, suggest and, above all, accept the child's results. If the child has enough confidence that what he has said will be accepted, he will relate his surroundings and world to the painting.

Use these phrases to spur him on-

It's ycur world,paint it any color you want.

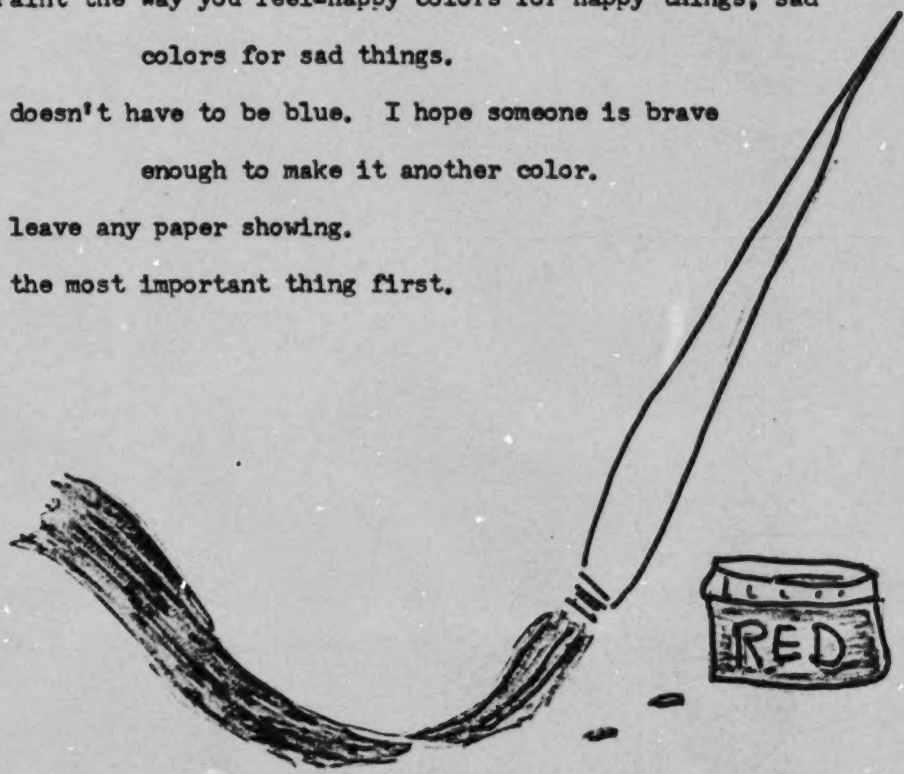
Fill the whole page.

Paint the way you feel-happy colors for happy things, sad colors for sad things.

A sky doesn't have to be blue. I hope someone is brave enough to make it another color.

Don't leave any paper showing.

Paint the most important thing first.



PAINTING

tin cans
powdered tempera
plain newsprint 24 x 36
old newspapers

Pour powdered tempera into cans (about 2 tbls) add water slowly until the consistency of a milk shake. Put a brush in each can. Set cans in a row, red paint cans on red paper, yellow paint cans on yellow paper, green cans on green paper and so on until all the colors are taken care of. (use all colors).

Lay newspaper on floor around outside edge of room. Have child put his painting paper down on the newspaper and sit facing the wall. Each child gets one can of paint at a time then goes to his paper. When finished, he gets another can and returns the first one. RULES should be stressed the first time and mentioned each additional time.

1. Walk never run
2. If you spill anything, you must clean up your own mess.
3. Paint all the important things first-sky and grass last.
4. Every speck of paper must be filled with paint.

WORKING TIME (5 minutes).

PAINTING!—STRING—

paint
string
paper 12 x 18

Dip string-about 5 to 6 inches long-in paint. Lay the paint soaked string down on one half of paper. Fold other half over and press down. Now, pull string out while holding paper down. Do three or four times with different colors. Open and when dry mount. Or cut an interesting shape or object from it.

WORKING TIME (30 minutes).

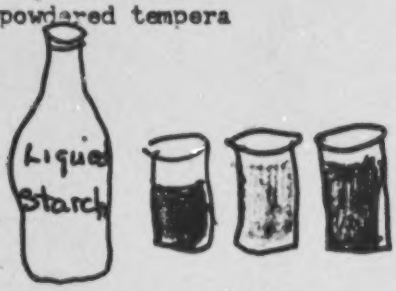
PAINTING PLUS STRING AND CRAYON

paint
string
paper
crayon

Dip a string (6 or so inches long) into a dish of paint. Pull it across the paper. Do this 6 or 8 times using a swirling, circular, zig-zag motion, or any that seems fun. When dry add crayon to the in-between spaces. Chalk could be used instead of the crayon, if desired.
WORKING TIME (30 minutes).

PAINTING-FINGER -

smooth paper
liquid starch
powdered tempera



Put a little powdered tempera on paper-two colors. Add starch and mix with fingers, palms of hands, fists, etc. add a third color and more starch, if needed. When finished, lay a piece of white drawing paper on the painting and rub with the flat of your hand. Be sure to rub entire paper. Lift, now you have two papers, when dry cut shapes or objects and use in a collage, group picture, or greeting card.
WORKING TIME (40 minutes).

PAINT PLUS CRAYON

red, yellow and blue crayons
green or black thin paint
12 x 18 paper

Draw a picture of an animal, and several other things in nature. Do not color-in only outlines. Have the pager nearly covered. With a large brush, paint over the whole picture. The paint will not stick to the crayon.
WORKING TIME (30-40 minutes).

PAINTING-LIFE SIZE-

roll brown kraft paper
paint
brushes
pencil

For each child cut a length of kraft paper as long as he is tall. Divide the children into pairs. One child lies down on the paper. The other draws around him with a pencil. When finished, they change places. When both are through, they paint them in. After painted and dried, cut out.

They may turn them into clowns, farmers, firemen, elves, etc.

WORKING TIME (60 to 70 minutes).

PAINTING: STUFFED ANIMALS

paint
large sheets kraft paper
brushes
old newspapers
stapples

Paint a large animal, no sky or grass. When completed, cut out. Turn over and trace around. Paint the second one. (make sure it is opposite sides.) Cut out. Stapple together on three sides. Stuff with loosely crumpled up pieces of newspapers. Staple last side.

Suggestion: make a large cage or cages to keep them in.

WORKING TIME (60 to 70 minutes.)

PAINTING WITH SPONGES

paper
sponges
paint (tempera)

Cut sponges into small pieces. Mix paint to a very thick consistency and put in pans, or small paper plates. Have children paint whole picture by dipping sponge in paint,- scraping it on the edge of the plate or pan and patting it on the paper. Over lapping with various colors is especially fun. I would start with 12 x 18 sheets of paper.

WORKING TIME (40 to 50 minutes.)

PAINTING PLUS NATURE

leaves
poster paint
paper newsprint
12 x 18

Gather leaves from the yards. Paint the leaves with thick tempera. Press leaves on paper and press with the palm of the hand. Re paint and re press. An all over paint design emerges. Do not clean off one color before applying another. Suggestion: Use only three colors. Suggestion #2: shellac the leaf when finished.

WORKING TIME(30-40 minutes.)

PAINTING PLUS WANT ADS

want ads (several sheets)
three colors paints.

Using powdered tempera or water colors, paint a picture on top of a page from the newspaper. Let some of the printing show through. When finished, trim and paste on a sheet of construction paper.

WORKING TIME (40 minutes.)

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PAPER TEARING

Paper tearing can be free or exciting and if the child should goof, there is no great loss when we throw it away and start over.

Using the daily newspaper and one's own hands, you can create things good enough to hang on the wall and sometimes even good enough to be taken home with great pride.

Art is the ability to recognize beauty in the commonplace- not only those things already inclosed in a frame.

PAPER TEARING

glue
construction paper 9 x 12
various colors poster paper (thinner)

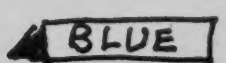
Give each child one 9 x 12 sheet of construction paper and smaller pieces of each of the other colors. Explain that they are to tear the pieces and glue them on the larger one to make a picture. Some part of the picture should touch all four sides of the paper. Note if they tear a little at a time, they can make the paper do what they want it to. Over lap the colors. Nature, plants, cities, trees are good subjects.

WORKING TIME (30 minutes.)

PREPARATION TIME 3 to 5 minutes depending on how fast you tear the paper.

PAPER TEARING PLUS CRAYON

want ad pages or financial pages
black crayon glue
9 x 12 light colored construction paper



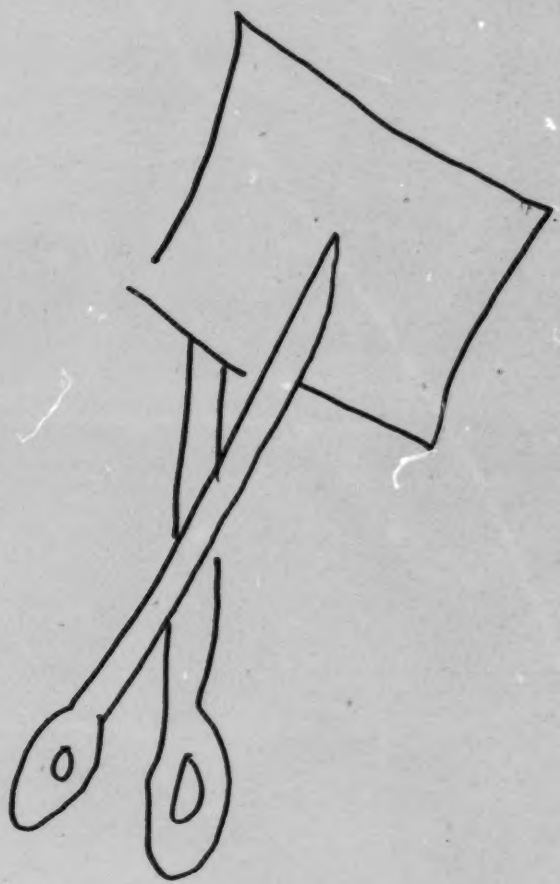
Tear the want ad section of the newspapers into fourths. Give each child several pieces along with a sheet of the construction paper. Tell them to tear birds, people, animals, buildings to make a picture (could be seasonal.) After they have pasted it on the construction paper, tell them to take their black crayon and outline everything. They may also add such things as eyes, hair, etc. If you want, you can mount on black paper.

WORKING TIME (30 to 40 minutes.)

PAPER CUTTING

A pair of sissors holds enchantment for even the smallest child. Cut paper shapes make splotches of color bigger and quicker than ink, paint, or crayons.

If the first few projects lets let the child adapt the problem to his own ideas, life and environment, he will always feel free and inovative with sissors and paper. He will learn to use sissors and paper constructively rather than destructively. After all, art is always a response to a personal stimulus.



PAPER CUTTING

4 colors construction paper
sissors
paste

Leave one paper 9 x 12 and cut one color 9 x 6, another 6 x 3 and the last 3 x 1. Gvie each child one of each color. From each color he is to cut a leaf, a flower, or shape., touching all four sides of each piece. Place one on top of the other, glue. Add scraps for interest. Hang in long strips edge to edge for a tapestry effect, or let each child mount on another color.

WORKING TIME (20 to 30 minutes.)

PAPER CONSTRUCIONS

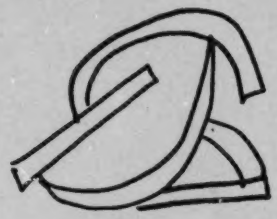
2 sheets 9 x 12 construction paper- same color
sissors
glue

Take the two sheets and they can be cut in any form, folded, pleated, curled, twisted, etc., I would suggest you demonstrate. Now challenge them to construct something which stands up by itself and look good from all sides. When completed, they may choose any color for accent.

WORKING TIME (30 minutes.)

PAPER CUTTING-STRIPS-

colored paper
paste
sissors



Cut 1 x 12 paper into 2 x 9 strips. Give each child 9 or 10 strips. Tell him he can twist, fold, curl, make circles with them, but he must make something that stands up by itself. When the basic structure is completed, he may choose another colored strip as accent.

WORKING TIME (30 minutes.)

PAPER CUTTING-DESIGNS-

3 colors construction paper 9 x 12
sissors
glue

Give each child three colors of paper, have him use one as a background (his own choice). Cut geometric shapes from the other two. Use no more than three shapes repeated in various sizes. When completed, arrange on third color using overlapping. Make sure the design touches all four sides of the paper and the middle. Encourage them to start the design from the middle.

WORKING TIME (30 to 40 minutes.)

PAPER CUTTING-3-D PICTURES-

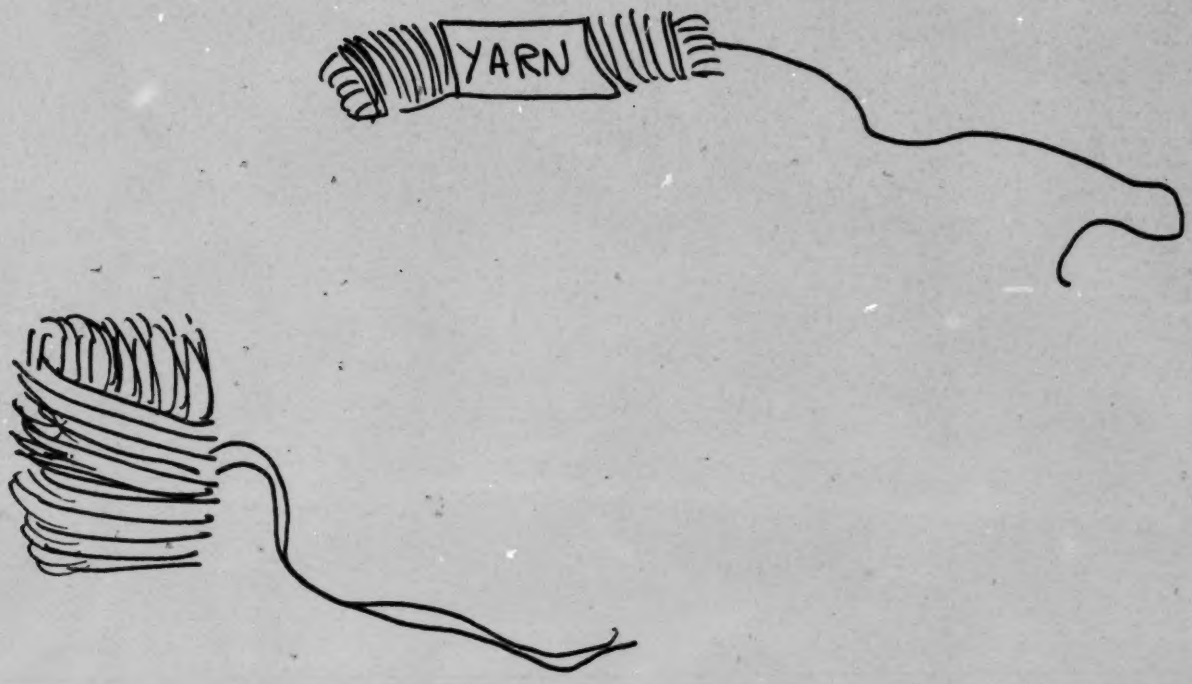
colored paper
paste
sissors

Give each child a 12 x 18 sheet of colored paper. Give him 4 or 5 sheets of assorted sizes of colored paper. A picture is to be made-houses, cars, boats, or what have you-each part of the picture should stick out, that is, project from the flat surface. They must fold the edges, roll them, pleat them, NOTE: This is to be hung up, so the large sheet will be part of the background.

WORKING TIME (30 to 40 minutes.)

YARN

Awareness opens a world. Let him use ordinary objects in many ways. Show him some and have him figure out other uses. Give him a problem to figure three new ways to use yarn. These are new to <u>him</u>, not the teacher.



YARN

yarn
sissors
glue
12 x 18 colored
construction paper
crayon

Give each child a sheet of light colored construction paper. Give him several lengths of yarn. He is to draw his picture with the yarn. Note: Put paste on the paper and lay yarn on the paste. Fill in some parts but not all. Use crayon for background parts but not all. Use crayons for background.

WORKING TIME (30 minutes.)

YARN PLUS CORRUGATED PAPER

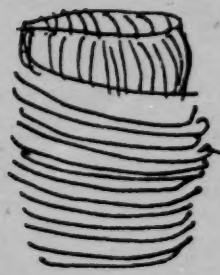
corrugated paper
yarn
sissors
glue

Cut a large shape from the corrugated paper. Animal, bird, or fish. With two or three colors of yarn, fill in the recessed areas. No yarn may be pasted on the raised part.

WORKING TIME (40 to 50 minutes.)

YARN PLUS STARCH

yarn
sissors
wax paper
liquid starch



On top of the wax paper form an insect, butterfly, bird, etc., with the yarn. The yarn is dipped into starch and thoroughly wet. Then it is placed on the wax paper. The outline shape is made first and then filled in with yarn. All yarn must lay flat, touch the adjoining piece, but not overlap.

Allow to dry overnight. When dry, they make great mobiles.

WORKING TIME (30 minutes.)

CHALK

To teach is to show that something is possible. Chalk can be more than messy. It is handy, exciting, and challenging. Remember each project will be easier to clean up after if newspaper is used to cover the desk first. The following is a sure fire phrase to attract enthusiasm-"Hey, that's great!"

CHALK WITH WET PAPER

colored chalks
manilla paper 12 x 18
water
old newspapers

Soak paper in sink while putting a newspaper on each desk. Each child has a box of assorted colors of chalk. Place a wet paper on top of the newspaper. NOTE: Do not put one color on top of another. Cover the whole paper. Work fast before the paper dries. Do two, they are quick.

WORKING TIME (30 to 40 minutes.)

CHALK WITH BLACK PAPER

colored chalks
black construction
paper 12 x 18
paper towel.

Distribute black paper and chalk. Challenge them to use only the sides of chalk, not the ends. Fill whole page-suggested subjects, birds, flowers (no stems, only blossoms and leaves) butterflies, bugs, weeds. When paper is completely filled, use black chalk and outline each color shape. Use the end of the black.

WORKING TIME (30 to 40 minutes.)

CHALK WITH CRAYONS

chalk
9 x 12 manilla paper
9 x 12 typing paper
black crayon
pencil

Cover manilla paper with random chalk design-keep colors clear (no overlapping of colors!) Completely fill page. When completed, cover page with black crayon (if you color only one direction-not back and forth) the crayon goes on easier. When completely covered, lay typing paper on crayoned paper. With pencil, draw a picture filling in shapes with pencil. WARNING: Once you start drawing on typing paper, do not peek underneath until finished. The more pencil that shows, the better the picture.

When finished, pick up typing paper, the back will be the end product. Mount both papers side by side. SUGGESTION: Trim ¼ off edges for next look and mount on 12 x 18 paper. WORKING TIME (40 to 50 minutes.)

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CHALK WITH SHAPES

paper 12 x 18
9 x 4 colored paper
sissors

Cut one shape from each of the three 9 x 4 colored papers. Each shape should be different. Use the first shape and one colored chalk. Put the shape on the paper and draw around it. Move and do this again at least five times. Do the same with the other two shapes. With a different color of chalk. When the whole page is covered and much overlapping, pick 3 shapes you want to be the most important and color them in.
WORKING TIME (30 to 40 minutes.)

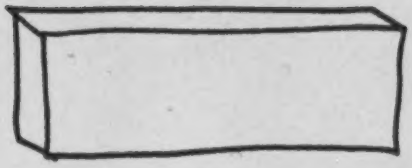
CHALK PLUS RUBBING

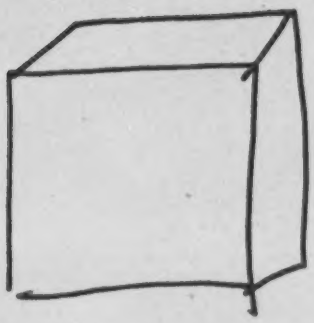
chalk
paper
damp paper towel

Give each child paper and chalk. Have him do a picture with large shapes. After each color is put down he rubs it lightly with a circular motion. He then applies chalk again and rubs again. Do this three or four times with each color. The results should be velvety-as though he pressed very hard-but without the chalk dust. The damp towel is to wipe fingers on between colors. Also note-unless otherwise mentioned all paper must be covered in all pictures.

BOXES

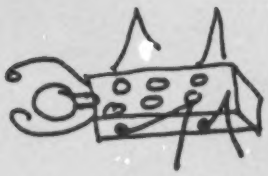
Don't ever throw a box away. Let them stack them, decorate them, turn them into something else, cut them up, put things in them, or you challenge them to come up with an idea. If they start something that looks funny, remember, through accidents you discover.





BOX BUGS

small jewelry box
pipe cleaners
colored paper
paste
sissors



Have each child turn the jewelry box, or any small box which they bring from home, into a bug, butterfly, or what have you. Glue the pipe cleaners on for legs. Their sissors will not cut them, so suggest you precut them with yours or the paper cutter. The rest of the box is then covered with paper, adding trimming, such as spots, wings, heads, strips, etc.
WORKING TIME (30 to 40 minutes.)

BOX DIARAMAS

shoe box
colored paper
paste
sissors

Cover the inside of the box, top, bottom, and sides. Remind them that the bottom is the ground or floor and must covered.
Start from the back. Do landscapes or wall on back and sides. Then add figures in center and then in front. Finally, cover outside of box.
WORKING TIME (40 to 50 minutes.)

DRAWING

manilla paper
crayons

With one dark colored crayon, draw a picture on the 12 x 18 manilla paper. Challenge you must not take your crayon off the paper until the picture is finished. The picture should touch all four sides of the paper and have at least seven things in it. The whole picture will be made with one long line. When finished, the rest of the crayons may be used to color in the spaces. Each shape must be a different color, even if it is part of the same object.
WORKING TIME (30 minutes.)

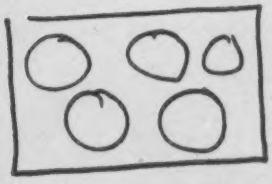
DRAWING OUTSIDE

paper
one dark crayon
cardboard

Challenge; draw what you see. Find something and draw it in the middle of the page. Now draw something in back and something in front. Illustrate on board. Then go outside and do four sketches (a 12 x 18 sheet of paper folded in half gives four sides.) In each sketch, put something in the middle, something in front, and something in back. Come inside and pick out 5 or 6 good sketches and have the class tell why they are good.
WORKING TIME (35 to 45 minutes.)

DRAWING FACES

paper
crayons



Pass out the paper and without telling the child what the end objective is, ask him to draw five circles on the paper. Now have him turn these five circles into people with the circles as the heads.
WORKING TIME (30 minutes.)

DESIGN-REPEAT-

construction paper
3 colors
sissors
glue

Fold the 12 x 18 paper in four sections. 4 equally long and narrow sections. Using one color, put a design down the first column. Repeat the design in the third column. Now put a different design down the second column and repeat it in the fourth. Now take the scraps and add trimming to "tie" the four sections together.

WORKING TIME (50 to 60 minutes.)

DESIGN-PAPER PUNCH-

paper punch
construction paper
glue
paper scraps
toothpicks
string

Tear scraps from the scrap drawer into about seven shapes. Using paper punches, punch out many holes. Save the paper that was punched out and the circles. Glue them to the construction paper to make an interesting design. Overlapping the paper with the holes gives interesting effects. String and toothpicks make interesting accents.

WORKING TIME (40 to 50 minutes.)

CRAYONS

By the time a child reaches school, he has already been introduced to crayons. He has learned that you keep them in the box, color inside the lines, and try to be neat. You will then spend the first few lessons undoing this. A good way to free these ideas is to have them remove the paper from all the crayons. This way they are no longer sacred and some may even discover the sides of crayons work as well as the ends.

CRAYON PLUS SANDPAPER

sandpaer 5 x 6
crayons
white typing paper
newspaper
an iron
construction paper

Have the children make a picture on the sandpaper with their crayons. Indian designs are especially good, as it has a sandpainting look when finished. When heavily crayoned, some sandpaper may show., lay the piece of typing paper on the sandpaper. Now put both between two sheets of newspaper, with the sandpaper on the bottom. Iron with a lukewarm iron. Mount both pictures on a piece of construction paper.

WORKING TIME (40 to 50 minutes.)

MELTED CRAYONS

wax paper
old crayons
old newspapers
a table knife
an iron

Cut two sheets of wax paper the same size. Put one on the desk. Remove the paper from the crayons. Using the table knife (DULL), scrape the crayon until you get shavings. When you have assorted piles of assorted colors on the wax paper, lay the second piece on top, now place both pieces between two sheets of newspaper and iron with a lukewarm iron. Remove, let cook one minute and cut a shape from the now colored and sealed wax paper. Hang either in the window or as a mobile from the ceiling.

WORKING TIME (40 to 50 minutes.)

BARK CLOTH (SYNTHETIC)

brown wrapping paper
wax crayons
newspapers
an iron

Divide the brown wrapping paper 12 x 18 into sections. Put an indian design in each section with crayons. Color heavily, but do not fill in background. When finished, crumple up paper in hand. Open and crumpel again. Now smooth and place between two pieces of newspaper. Press with a cool iron.
WORKING TIME (40 to 50 minutes.)

ABSTRACT ANIMALS

manilla paper
crayons
sissors
glue
construction paper

On the manilla paper, draw the outline of an enormous animal, or bird. Cut out the animal. Now cut the animal into 3-4 shapes. (warning mark them on the back so they can be put together later.) Now take one shape at a time, crayon in a geometric design. Put each piece away before starting the next. This insures that they will not look alike. When finished with all the pieces, place them together and glue to a sheet of construction paper. Cut out.
WORKING TIME (60 minutes.)

CLAY

clay, moist modeling
paper towels
enamel paint
wire
wax paper

Give each child a piece of clay, about the size of an orange. Instruct the child to make something, the only rule being that it should always remain in one piece. Push and pull the clay, but never pull off pieces and stick back on. Remember, one piece at all times. When finished, put on a wet towel and cover. (VERY LOOSELY WITH A WET TOWEL.) Let dry for at least a week. Now paint with enamel. Put object on wax paper to paint. Use wire to cut clay for distribution.
WORKING TIME (40 to 50 minutes.first time.)
(30 to 40 minutes painting.)

CLAY! BEADS

clay moist modeling
plastic straws
dish or pan
tempera paints
shellac
wax paper
string
pencil (old)

Give each child a small lump of clay and a straw. He is to form a ring around the straw. When shaped and no cracks, he may remove and place in pan. When all are formed, a pencil or pin may be used to put designs in the clay. When dry, in a day or two, they may be painted with tempera paints one color to a bead. Paint on wax paper so beads may be done on all sides without sticking. When dry, beads may be shellaced and strung on a string.

MAGAZINE COLLAGE

colored magazine pages
sissors
glue
white construction paper 12 x 18
black felt-tip pens.

Using pages from magazine illustrations, cut objects-such as hearts, flowers, etc., Use only one object and cut different sizes and colors. Try not to let eyes, or writing show, only color. Now arrange on the white paper starting from the center out. Use the biggest ones first. When finished, outline each shape with black felt tip pen. (you could use crayon if no pens are available.)
WORKING TIME (40 to 50 minutes.)

FABRIC COLLAGE

small pieces of fabric
9 x 12 piece of burlap
glue
sissors
pencil
manilla paper
yarn
pins

Have children draw a favorite object, i. e. clowns, animals, pets, birds, butterflies. Cut out the object. Now pin it to the fabric. You will have to cut each part separate that you wish to be of a different fabric. When it is pinned down, take your pencil or chalk and draw around it. Remove pins and cut. Now arrange the pieces on the burlap and glue down. Add buttons, yarn, string, ribbons, lace, for trimmings. Run a thin stream of Elmer's glue around the edge of the burlap. When it dries, it will keep theburlap from ravaling.
WORKING TIME (two 40 to 50 minute sessions.)

TISSUE PAPER

tissue paper
sissors
glue
construction paper

Have five or six colors of tissue paper, cut into about 4 x 5 pieces. Give each child one of each color. Have a 9 x 12 piece of light colored construction paper for each child. The child is to tear the tissue paper into smaller pieces and glue on the paper in the form of a flower. It should stick up on the edges. Green construction paper could be used for stems and leaves. RULE: no tissue can be left over. Build up for depth. NOTE: Put the glue on the construction paper and lay the tissue on it. Never put the glue on the tissue.
WORKING TIME (40 to 50 minutes.)

TISSUE KITES

black construction paper
tissue paper
sissors
paste
paper punch
string

Cut theconstruction paper into two inch strips. Give each child ten strips. He is to take the first four and form a diamond shape. He spreads glue on the black strips and lays his tissue paper on top. With sissors, trim off the excess tissue. Now lay the next four strips on top so that the gluing will not show. Now put the two remaining strips across the center (one each side.) With a scrap make a curvy tail. With the scraps of tissue cut off the edges make bows for the tail. Punch a hole in the top corner and tie a string through it. Hang from ceiling.
WORKING TIME (40 to 50 minutes.)

3-D

Nothing develops a childs spatial concepts better than working in third dimensional projects. Many children have trouble in this area so this sort of work should be done often. Space should become more than an empty hole.

STAND UP PEOPLE

construction paper
sissors
glue
stapler

Make either a coneshape or a cylinder cut of the construction paper. I would staple it for added strength. Now add what ever you need- heads, arms, clothes, using paper and glue. Yarn and other objects may be used for trimmings. WORKING TIME (30 to 60 minutes, depending on what sort of person it is to be.)

BROWN TAPE CONSTRUCTIONS

brown sticky tape
the kind used to
seal packages
sissors

Give each child a length of tape. He is to make an object that stands up all by itself. He can add one piece on top of another to add strength. He can twist, fold, or whatever. He may use sissors to cut the pieces, but needs no glue as the paper has glue. It is a good idea to make something small at first.
WORKING TIME (30 minutes.)

3-D VEGETABLES AND FRUIT

crepe paper
glue
newspaper
masking tape

Crumple up a newspaper in the shape of a banana, ear of corn, tomatoe, potatoe, or what have you. Use masking tape to hold in shape. Now cover with the appropriate color of crepe paper. Glue securely. Cut some paper for leaves. Make a box store to keep the vegetable and fruit in.
WORKING TIME (30 minutes.)

PRINTMAKING WITH VEGETABLES AND FRUIT

green pepper
orange
lemon
newsprint 12 x 18
paint three colors

Cut the peppers, orange, lemons in half. Do this about an hour or more before the lesson. Put the thickly mixed powdered tempera in a pan or paper plate. Dip the pepper in paint-scrape on edge of plate, then print an all over pattern on paper. When one color is finished, use another fruit and another color. This makes great wrapping paper, book covers, etc.

WORKING TIME (40 minutes.)

RUBBINGS

crayons
paper
sissors
colored construction paper

Remove the paper from the crayons. Now lay the paper over leaves they brought in, or shapes cut from construction paper. Have them lightly rub the crayon over the paper. Be sure the SIDE is used. Have them move the paper and try again. Sometims two colors may be used one on top of the other. Let them take a sheet of paper and see how many kinds of textures they can get around the room. When finished, shapes could be cut out, such as birds, animals, people, etc., they could be mounted as a group on colored construction paper.

WORKING TIME (30 to 40 minutes.)

POSTERS-ONE WORD

12 x 18 paper
colored construction paper
scissors
pencil
black crayon

Think of one word that says something important, such as LOOK, STOP, WAIT, etc., Now cut out a picture to go with this. Do not have any sky or grass. When the picture is all ready, lay it on the paper and decide where the word will go. A few large thins on the pages are better than lots of small ones. Now glue down the picture and lightly pencil in the word. With the black crayon, go over it making the lines of the word quite heavy.

WORKING TIME (40 to 50 minutes.)

MOBILES

construction paper
scissors
glue
string

Have each child pick a subject, such as birds, boats, cars, flowers, etc., They must make four of thesethings. One large, two medium, and one small. They must look good from both sides. Sometimes just making the wings stick out on a bird, will give it added effect. A hole is punched in the top of each, and string tied through them. Have the string long enough that the objects can turn. Hang from lights if possible.

WORKING TIME (50 to 60 minutes.)

IMAGINATION

paint
paper
crayons

Drop two or three blobs of paint on the paper. Fold and blot. Now open use crayon to turn into a picture. Use two colors of paint. Make sure the crayon covers the rest of the paper.

WORKING TIME (40 to 50 minutes.)

GRADES

4

5

6

PAINTING

1. WATER COLOR WET
2. WATER COLOR DRY
3. WATER COLOR PLUS INK
4. WATER COLOR PLUS NEWSPAPER
5. TEMPERA
6. EXPERIMENTAL

PAPER CUTTING

1. POSITIVE NEGATIVE
2. PAPER CONSTRUCTIONS
3. PICASSO
4. DESIGN

PRINT MAKING

1. CARDBOARD
2. STRING
3. RUBBINGS

DRAWING

1. DRAWING IS SEEING
2. OUTSIDE
3. CONTOUR
4. OBJECTS
5. FIGURE
6. ROUSEAU PERSPECTIVE

SCULPTURE

1. JUNK
2. WIRE
3. TRIMMINGS FOR WIRE
4. TOOTHPICK
5. CARDBOARD
6. PAPER MACHE

DESIGN

1. DRAWING
2. SHAPES
3. LINE
4. WORD
5. USEFUL
6. EXPANDED

COLLAGE

1. TISSUE
2. JUNK
3. MAGAZINE

BAS RELIEF

1. CARDBOARD
2. CLAY

COLOR

1. LIGHT-DARK
2. MONOCHROMATIC
3. REFLECTED

CHALK
1. WET PAPER
2. ROUALT
3. POLISHING

CRAYON
1. PLUS INDIA INK
2. BATIK
3. MELTED
4. POLISHING

YARN
1. PAINTING

BURLAP
1. TAPESTRIES

TISSUE
1. DRAGONS

CLAY
1. PENDANTS
2. ANIMALS

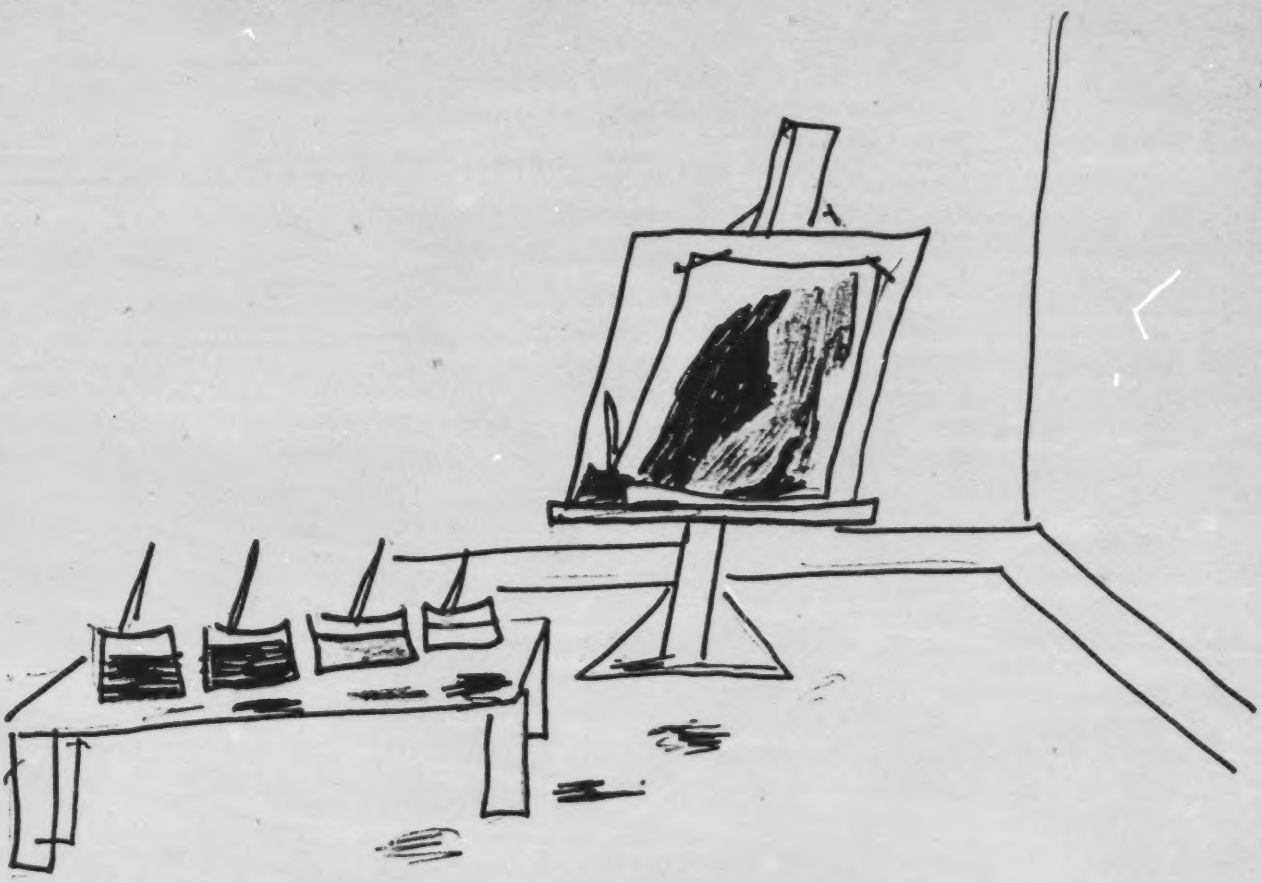
PROJECT IMAGINATION
BOTTLE FUN
STRING DESIGNS
SKETCH BOOK
MONOPRINT

PAINTING

The projects in this section should open up whole areas of painting ideas. They are only to start the chain reaction of self-expression through painting. This is why complete details about the finished product are not given.

If one keeps in mind that art is communication and lets the inner force-ideas-and individual show through, there will not be any art lessons ending with all the pictures alike.

I once heard a child tell her friend as he finished painting a magnificent magenta sky, "At my Grandmother's house, the sky is always pink!" She was putting her world into painting.



PAINTING WATERCOLOR-WET

paper
watercolor
water
brush

With the brush, paint the complete page of 12 x 18 paper with water. Now on top of this wet paper paint a picture. Do several. When dry or semi-dry, go back and paint in some of the colors a little brighter, NOTE: Do not paint one color on top of another color.

WORKING TIME (30 to 40 minutes.)

PAINTING WATERCOLOR-DRY

watercolors
paper
water in can or jar
brush

This time keep the paper dry. Use a lot of water on the brush. Paint shapes, not lines. WARNING: If the metal of the brush touches either the paper or the paint, you are not painting with your brush, you are scrubbing.

WORKING TIME (40 to 50 minutes.)

PAINTING WATERCOLOR PLUS NEWSPAPER

watercolors
want ads of newspapers
water in can or jar
brush

Cut the newspaper to a usable size. Paint on the newspaper, as though the background of the want ads were not there. Some of the print can show through. Try to get pages without pictures. When finished, trim and mount.

WORKING TIME (40 to 50 minutes.)

PAINTING WATERCOLOR PLUS INK

watercolors
water jars
paper
brush
ink-black

Paint a very loose watercolor. That is use lots of water, perhaps even on wet paper. Now with your brush outline the shapes with the ink. Add detail.

WORKING TIME (40 to 50 minutes.)

PAINTING-TEMPERA-

powdered tempera
small juice cans
brushes
paper 24 x 36
newspaper
water

Mix powdered tempera in juice cans. Pour the powdered tempera in first-then add water SLOWLY until thick (like a milk shake.) Arrange on counter or table with a brush in each can. Mix all colors. Place the red on a red paper, the green on a green paper, blue on a blue paper, etc., now line up the newspapers one sheet for each child, around the outside edge of the room-on the floor. Let each pupil put a piece of paper on top of a sheet of newspaper and sit down on the floor in front of it. When ready, a child use one can of paint at a time, returns it and gets another.

Stress rules the first time, and mention each additional time.

1. WALK NEVER RUN.
2. Do important things first, sky and grass last.
3. Every speck of paper must be covered.

Suggestion-paint just before lunch or recess, paintings will be dry when they return and may be stacked and hung.

CHILDREN SHOULD MIX THEIR OWN PAINT, AND CLEAN UP. A rotating group for each chore works very well.

WORKING TIME (60 minutes.)

PAINTING EXPERIMENTAL

paint
brush
water
slick paper

Give each child a piece of slick paper.(finger paint paper will do.) Have him drop very wet

blobs of paint on the paper and blow it around. After getting several blobs of several colors, he may use lines if he wishes. Have him put paint on by twirling his paint brush to make swirling motions, and then try "something different" on his own. Do two or three fast papers. Mount if you want. WORKING TIME (30 to 40 minutes.)

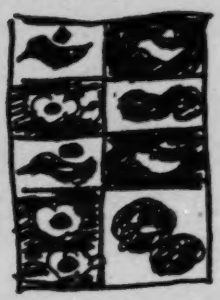
PAPER CUTTING

A pair of scissors holds enchantment for even the smallest child. Cut paper shapes make splotches of color bigger and quicker than ink,paint or crayons.

If the first few projects let the child adapt the problem to his own ideas, life and environment, he will always feel free and inovative with scissors and paper. He will learn to use scissors and paper constructively rather than destructively. After all, art is always a response to a personal stimulus.

PAPER CUTTING! POSITIVE-NEGATIVE

construction paper
scissors
paste



Take a 12 x 18 sheet of paper and fold it in half. Now fold it again, and again, each time in half. Open. You should have eight squares. Give each child two other colors of paper 9 x 6. Have the child cut the paper in half. He now has four 3 x 6 pieces of paper. Putting three aside, he lays the remaining piece on the first square. Whatever is cut from the first piece must be put in the second square. There are no left over pieces. The pieces should be put into the same position and the spot cut from. He skips the next two squares and repeats exactly the same shapes with the same colors. Now take the second color and do the same in the second two squares. This time reverse the starting shape. Repeat again exactly in the last two squares.

If a whole group is hung edge to edge with out spaces between, they give an interesting look to the project.

WORKING TIME (50 to 60 minutes.)

PAPER CUTTING-CONSTRUCTIONS.

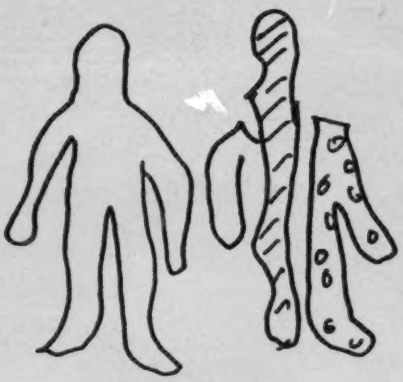
construction paper
scissors
glue
yarn

Give each child two sheets of the same color of construction paper. Have him build something that stands up, and looks good from all sides. Caution him to start small. SUGGESTIONS: Cars, buildings, people, airplanes, animals. etc., When finished, other colors may be used for trimming, as may yarn.

WORKING TIME (50 to 60 minutes.)

PAPER CUTTING-PICASSO

black construction paper
three other colors
scissors
copy, Three Musicians by Picasso

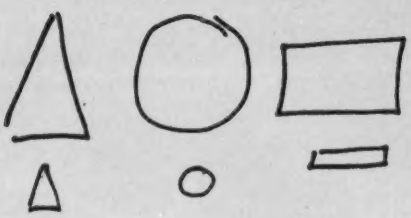


Show the picture of The Three Musicians and talk about how Picasso took the characters and moved them around so that the picture suggests rathern than depicting realistically. Explain that Picasso was the father of Collage. Now have them cut three figures, one from each of the three colors. Divide each figure into three parts (not even.) Place on paper, overlapping. Now with the scraps, put a design on each shape. Each shape should have only one color used for the design.

WORKING TIME (60 minutes.)

PAPER CUTTING-DESIGN

construction paper
scissors
glue
string



Give each child a 12 x 18 sheet of paper. Now give him three colors of 9 x 12 or less. Have him cut three geometric shapes. One from each color. He should cut at least five of each shape. They can vary in size. They may have the centers removed too, if desired. These should then be assembled on the large paper, overlapping some. All shapes should be aseded. String may be added for accent.

WORKING TIME (40 to 50 minutes.)

PRINTMAKING

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PRINT MAKING! . . . . CARDBOARD

cardboard
speed ball water soluble inks
brayer
glue
scissors
glass or tiles
newspaper
construction paper
drawing paper

Each child brings cardboard from home. Shirt cardboards, or the bottom of a suit box is fine. He cuts one piece around 7 x 9. The rest he uses to cut his picture or design, this is glued down very flat. Let set at least a day. Now prepare at least four papers to print on. I like to have one with light water color washes., one with a cut paper design, one on the want ad section of the newspaper, oneon a plain paper; when these are ready, you are ready to print. Put a little ink on a tile. Roll the brayer over it until the brayer is covered. A soft touch is better than hard pressure. Now coat the cardboard plate. When all the raised sections are covered, lay it back down on the table or their own desk and place the paper on top. Rub over the entire paper with the palm of your hand. Lift-place on floor to dry. Although water soluble, they will stick if placed on top of each other when wet. When dry, trim in paper cutter to edge of print and mount on contrasting construction paper.

WORKING TIME (four sessions.)

1. Cardboard plate 40 to 50 minutes.
2. Backgrounds 20 to 30 minutes.
3. Printing 40 to 50 minutes.
4. Mounting 20 to 30 minutes.

NOTE: Warm water cleans off all brayers and tiles in minutes.

PRINT MAKING . . . . STRING

cardboard
speedball water soluble inks
brayer
glue
scissors
glass or tiles
newspaper
construction paper
drawing paper
string

Each child brings cardboard from home. Shirt cardboards or the bottom of a suit box are fine. He cuts a piece around 7 x 9. Now he draws his design orpicture very lightly on the cardboard. When finished, he takes string and glues to the picture. All lines must be filled in, all must be flat. NOTE: put glue on the cardboard and lay string on. When completely glued, let stand at least overnight. Now make the paper to be printed on. Prepare it the same way as you did for cardboard printing. Ink the plate and print in the same manner also.

WORKING TIME (four sessions.)

1. String plate 50 to 60 minutes.
2. Backgrounds 20 to 30 minutes.
3. Printing 40 to 50 minutes.
4. Mounting 20 to 30 minutes.

PRINT MAKING-ELMERS GLUE-RUBBINGS

cardboard
elmers glue
paper typing or poster
crayons

Each child has a cardboard about 9 x 6. He draws a picture on this with pencil. When finished, he outlines the whole picture with a thin line of elmers glue. Be careful that the lines do not touch or they will run together in a blob. A few areas may be filled in with the glue. After the whole picture is redrawn, the plate is carefully put aside overnight to dry. Now get several sheets of thin paper.

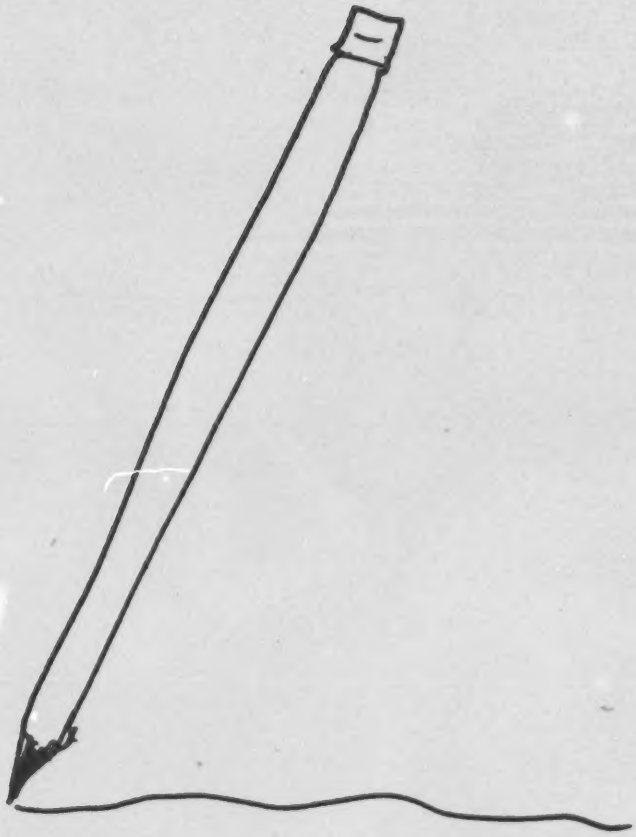
Lay a piece on the raised glue picture and with a crayon (with all the paper removed) on its side, rub over the entire paper. Go both directions. Use several colors. Be sure only the side of the crayon is used.

WORKING TIME (30 minutes.)

DRAWING

If you look at something really well, you can draw it. Concentrate your hand is using mental telepathy to direct your hand. Every child is expected to learn to write. Most do. Every child could learn to draw if it was expected of him.

Draw often, draw big, small, but draw.



44a

DRAWING

manilla or white
drawing paper
one dark crayon
5 or 6 common objects

Select several objects such as a teapot, a doll, a vase, a toy, etc., Put them in a paper bag. Hold up one object for about one minute while they look at it, then put it away and have them draw it. Bring it back and compare. Now redraw it looking at it. Do this with each object. When finished, put all the objects together and have them draw the whole composition. Pick out several and have them tell why they are good.
WORKING TIME (40 minutes.)

DRAWING OUTSIDE

cardboard
paper
one dark crayon

Stress; draw something in the middle first. Now draw something in front, something in back. Fold a 12 x 18 sheet of paper in half, this gives four sides. Do 4 sketches each having something in the middle, something in back, and something in front. Return to the room and hold up each sketch. Have them find something good in it.
WORKING TIME (40 to 50 minutes.)

DRAWING CONTOUR

paper
dark crayon
objects to draw

Set up some objects. Have them draw the whole setup without taking their crayon off the paper. They must look only at what they are drawing, not at their paper. REMINDER: If it is too neat, they peeked. Give each child something to hold in his hand, a shell, a pinecone, etc. Have him draw this in the same manner-without looking at the paper and with one continuous line. Have him do two or three view
WORKING TIME (30 to 40 minutes.)

DRAWING OBJECTS

crayon
charcoal
eraser

Have each child remove his shoe. Put it on his desk and draw a picture of it. He must draw four views. The farther away a thing is from him, the darker the color is. The eraser is to take out some of the darker areas. When finished, have each child select his best sketch and tell why he thinks so.

WORKING TIME (30 to 40 minutes.)

DRAWING-FIGURE

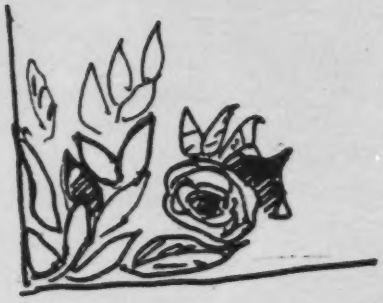
crayon
paper

This will be your hardest drawing lesson. Start with contour drawing-looking at the model and not the paper while drawing with one continuous line. If you use yourself as the first model-draw head and shoulders-some of the self consciousness will be eliminated. When finished, comment on a few good ones. Now use a student as a model (a quiet one) again when finished, comment on a few good ones. Now after doing two with contour drawing, choose another model and let them draw this one any way they want. NOTE: limit the time on each drawing. Their attention is better if they think they are rushed. Keep insisting that they look and notice where the hands come to, where the knees are, how long the hair is. The more things you mention, the more things they will look at.

WORKING TIME (30 to 40 minutes.)

DRAWING-ROUSEAU

12 x 18 drawing paper
pencil
a rousseau garden
of jungle print



Show the print to the children. Have them point out that the things in front are larger. The things in back are smaller. Have them with their pencils, draw a jungle scene. It must have at least seven kinds of vegetation-not trees and one living thing, such as bird, animal, insect, person. Put rousseau print away before they begin to draw. The drawing should start at the bottom and go at least three quarters of the way up the page. When finished, they can again notice that the things in back ar darker, so they may shade in some of them. If they prefer, let them paint with watercolors the whole thing.

WORKING TIME (pencil only two 40 minutes.)

(with watercolors three 40 minutes.)

SCULPTURE

H7a

SCULPTURE-JUNK

glue
junk from home

Have the children assemble a group of objects- toy parts, buttons, wire, cardboard, popsicle sticks, etc., they are to bring them together and assemble in an interesting shape. It must be able to stand up and look good on all sides. Balance is important, so use heavier things at the bottom.

WORKING TIME (30 to 40 minutes.)

SCULPTURE-WIRE

wire
wirecutters

Give each child some stovepipe wire. He is to construct something. Usually something concrete works better. Use a long piece and work back and forth, rather than short pieces. This gives much more strength. When finished, it must stand by itself. Suggestions; start SMALL make the biggest part of the object, i.e. body, first.

NOTE NEXT PROJECT.

WORKING TIME (50 to 60 minutes.)

SCULPTURE-WIRE-TRIMMING

plaster
crayons
candles
tissue paper
yarn
shellac

To finish the above sculpture, plaster may be poured over it. (mix plaster by putting water in disposable pan add plaster slowly until small islands appear.) Let dry. Melted crayons may be dripped over the wire frame. Light a candle, put crayon (which has no paper on it.) over flame and dab on wire. NOTE: I do this only with well behaved students and with a pail of water next to them. Tissue paper may be stretched over several open open sectians and wound around the wire. When

finished, if shellaced it will become glossy. Yarn may be used to trim the wire also. Silver soder and auto body putty are great too.

45a

SCULPTURE-TOOTHPICK

wax paper
elmers glue
flat wooden toothpicks

Each child brings a box of toothpicks. With his elmers glue, he is to construct a figure animal, plane, etc., He will do one side at a time-laying flat, he will work on the wax paper so that when lifted up, it will not pull apart. After one side is finished, lay another sheet of wax paper over it. You can see through this and build the second side. Each side should dry overnight. When both sides are finished, the connecting pieces are added. This takes time and patience. I would not suggest it before sixth grade. When finished, it may be spray painted.

WORKING TIME (two or three 40 minutes periods.)

SCULPTURE-CARDBOARD

cardboard
scissors
glue
string

Have the children bring cardboard from home. By cutting, slotting, and gluing they are to make a sculpture. String may be added for decoration. I usually show some of a alder's stables first for inspiration.

WORKING TIME (50 to 60 minutes.)

PAPER MACHE

newspapers
wheat paste
string
waxpaper
paint
shellac
pan

Form the basic part of the sculpture with rolled newspapers tied into place. Now tear the newspapers into strips-paper tears one way only. Experiment until you discover which direction this is. When you have an enormous pile of paper, you are ready for the paste. Mix the paste in the sink, this way, what is left may easily be washed down the sink with warm water. Have each child spread wax paper on his desk and fill his pan with paste. He must dip each piece into the paste until fully covered. It is then wrapped around the base part. Each piece should be smoothed out. It will wake several days between each session for it to dry. The last coat could be done with paper toweling for a more uniform finish. Now set to dry. When dry, paint with thickly mixed powdered tempera. When dry, shellac.

WORKING TIME (a months project.)

DESIGN

Design is the backbone of most art. Most children have an innate sense of design which is soon squashed into obscurity by some well meaning person who tries to fit it into an adult mold.

Creating requires thinking and reflecting. Design is reordering what is already there-such as line, color and shape.

DESIGN WITH DRAWING

paper
pencil

Take a 12 by 18 sheet of drawing paper and have the pupil draw a square, rectangle, circle, and triangle on the paper. Make them as large as possible. Two shapes to a side. Now he is to draw a picture on one of the shapes touching all four sides. A figure, or a city, or something large is a good idea. When finished, he is to fit this same identical drawing to each of the remaining shapes. It must curve in the circle, be pushed together at the top in the triangle, etc., No part of the picture may be left out.
WORKING TIME (40 to 50 minutes.)

DESIGN-SHAPES

paper-construction
scissors
paste

Give the pupil three colors of construction paper. The first should be the background. The second should be cut into a shape(triangles). Many of them all sizes, but all triangles. The third piece should be cut into squares. Again many sizes, but all squares. Now with these two piles of shapes he is to form an interesting picture or design. NOTE: the background color becomes a part of the design. This is a good way of making the usual stereotyped picture of say holidays different.

DESIGN-LINE

pencil
paper

With a pencil, draw a simple picture of large objects., animals, people, city, farm, etc., Now divide the paper into six sections with the pencil. Make sure the lines go through the objects drawn. Now only using lines-no filled in shapes, fill each shape with a different line pattern. The complete page must be filled. Use curved, zig-zag lines, circles, etc., WORKING TIME (30 to 40 minutes.)

DESIGN-WORD

paper
crayon

Take a word and design the letters of that word, so that they show by shape and color, what the word means. The words could be wild, zig-zag, rugged, crooked, etc., Let them pick their own words, but no nouns.
WORKING TIME (40 to 50 minutes.)

DESIGN A PURPOSE

paper
paint
pencil
glass jar

Design a label for a peanut butter jar. Have them sketch this in pencil, and then make it in water color. Have them bring an empty jar from home and paste it on. Have the class pick the best four and tell why.

DESIGN-EXPANDED

12 x 18 construction paper
9 x 12 construction paper
scissors
paste

Place the 9 x 12 paper on the 12 x 18 paper so that it covers one half. Now by cutting small curved or zig zag lines move each piece over a little until the whole design covers the large paper. The smaller paper should be on the larger paper in such a way that its two edges touch the sides of the larger one, and if pushed back together, would be one piece again. Use two colors that really are a contrast for the best results.
WORKING TIME (40 to 50 minutes.)

COLLAGE-TISSUE PAPER

Every child loves glue. Give him an opportunity to find new ways to use it. From these projects he could go on to gluing things in nature, other objects, or what have you.

COLLAGE-TISSUE-

white drawing paper
pencil
tissue paper
elmers glue
black felt tip pen
shellac

Give each child a piece of white drawing paper 12 x 18. Set up a still life. Be sure there are many things in it. Have the class do a contour sketch of the setup. Using one continuous line-never removing the pencil from the paper and looking only at the still life, not at the paper. When finished, it must touch all sides of the paper. If it doesn't, have them extend a few lines until it does. Now each space between the lines is to be filled in with colored tissue paper. By laying the tissue over the pi cture you can see the pencil lines through it and thus cut the shapes easily. WARNING: put the glue on the white paper, not on the tissue. When every space has been filled in, use the black magic marker or felt tip pen and outline every shape. Where the shapes do not quite meet, fill in with the black. Now trim the edges ever so little on the paper cutter and shellac. Once over lightly should do. To avoid a drying problem, lay on a sheet of black construction paper and hang on the bulletin board overnight.

WORKING TIME (3-4 sessions of 40 to 50 minutes.)

COLLAGE-SCRAP-

scraps
glue
paper

Have children bring scraps of paper, cloth, wrapping paper, yarn or anything flat. Now assemble on a piece of colored construction paper.

COLLAGE-MAGAZINE

12 x 18 white
drawing paper
pencil
scissors
old magazines
felt tip pen, black

On the white paper, draw a large picture of a still life that is setup or a jungle scene. It must be large and fill the whole page. When finished, tear pages from the magazines that have color in them. By tearing this paper to shape it can then be pasted in the spaces between the lines. Since an area cannot usually be filled with only one shade of a color many interesting subtlies arise. When finished, with the whole page, outline each shape with black felt pen. Trim the edges in a paper cutter and mount on a sheet of colored construction paper. String could also be used to outline.

WORKING TIME (2 or 3 sessions 50 minutes each.)

BAS RELIEF-CARDBOARD

shirt cardboard
cardboard from boxes
scissors
glue

The students are to cut the cardboard into pieces no wider than one inch and no longer than three. With these pieces they are to build a design that extends from the base cardboard. Unlike a construction this is to hang flat on a wall when completed. They may be glued on the edge or flat. The whole thing is to be one color, so the design is achieved by depth. Agood hint- it should have shadows. Suggetion: Start from the center out for easier assembly.

WORKING TIME (50 to 60 minutes.)

BAS RELIEF-CLAY

moist modeling clay
paste stick

Give each child a lump of clay. He is to shape it into a thick square pancake. Now with the paste stick (you could use a tongue depressor) draw the design or picture on the clay. A city scene is especially good. The things should stand out from the background. This is achieved by cutting away the clay around it. When completed, dry and mount on a cardboard or board. It should hang on the wall when finished.

WORKING TIME (60 minutes.)

COLOR-LIGHT-DARK

paper
crayons

Fold the paper in half. Open now on one half draw a design using shapes. Copy exactly on the other side. Now color one side with warm colors and the other side with cool colors. Let them decide what are warm and cool colors. When finished, hold up and let class guess if they are warm or cold.

WORKING TIME (40 minutes.)

COLOR-MONOCHROMATIC

paint-black white
and one other color
paper large
brush
container of water

They are to paint a picture using only one color with black and white. They may mix if they want but they do not have to. This will be more effective with temperas, but watercolors could be used.

WORKING TIME (40 to 50 minutes.)

COLOR-REFLECTED DISIGN

paper
crayons

Fold a 12 x 18 sheet of drawing paper in half. Draw a picture or design on one side, being sure to touch the side where the fold is. When finished, copy on the other side exactly opposite as if seen in a mirror. Now color each corresponding part the same.

WORKING TIME (50 to 60 minutes.)

CHALK-WET PAPER

12 x 18 manilla paper
colored chalks
newspaper

Immerse the manilla paper in water and place on the newspaper on top of the desk. With the chalks, completely cover the paper with a picture or design. The freedom and quick results of this technique usually makes it a favorite of most students. Do two, they are quick. They can be stacked wet with the newspaper under each.
WORKING TIME (40 minutes.)

CHALK-ROUALT

roualt pictures
paper
pictures
paper towels

Show several pictures of Roualts work.(every library has some.) Give them a 9 x 12 piece of paper. Have them do a clown, a face, a bowl of fruit, in the manner of stained glass windows. Put the color on first and the black last. Give each child a piece of toweling to hold his paper with so that it will not leave fingerprints. If paper shows through, the chalk, it isn't dense enough.

CHALK-POLISHING

chalk
paper

A very rich appearance may be given chalk without pressing hard and thus eliminating most of the dust. Have them do a picture. Each color is put down lightly, then rubbed lightly with the finger-repeat this procedure three times on each color. LIGHTLY WITH THE CHALK/RUB LIGHTLY WITH THE FINGER.
WORKING TIME(40 minutes.)

CRAYON PLUS INDIA INK

crayons
india ink
paper white drawing
brush
scouring powder
pin

Draw an outline picture, i.e. the insides not filled in, with india ink and a brush, make the lines thick. A clown, still life, animal, are all good subjects. Now fill in the area with heavy crayons. Cover entire picture with india ink, mixed with a little scouring powder as much as you need to make it adhere to the crayon. Now take a pin and scratch across the paper in very close lines. The picture underneath will be revealed. Trim edges and mount.

WORKING TIME (3 40 minutes sessions.)

CRAYON BATIK

muslin
crayons
textile die, or
spatter inks
pins
newspaper

Pin the muslin down and sketch a design on it. Be sure the crayon is very heavy. Short tiny strokes work better than long ones. When finished, turn over and do the same over the same lines on the reverse side. You may then paint directly on the cloth with the dye, or spatter ink. If the crayon is heavy enough, it will resist the ink. These make delightful wall hangings, when fastened to balloon sticks, and hung with yarn.

WORKING TIME (2 40 minutes sessions.)

CRAYON-MELTED

cardboard
crayons old
candle
candle holder

Have each child bring a piece of cardboard. This will be the base so should not be too large. The child draws his picture on the cardboard. Now he peels the paper completely off the crayons. Lighting the candle-I recommend the short ones-he puts the end of the candle over the flame, and dabs it on the picture. He fills in the while picture this way. Be sure not to bend the cardboard. The finished pciture looks like an oil painting. WARNING: Do this only with a very well behaved class. Have them move their desks apart and allow no one to stand up. If they stand up, blow out his candle for the remainder of that session. When working with candles do not be understanding or lienient. WORKING TIME (4 or 5 40 minute sessions.)

CRAYON-POLISHING

paper
crayons
kleenex

Have the child draw a design about 9 x 6 using large shapes. Now he is to fill each shape in with a color. He lightly colors a shape with one color. Now he takes a kleenex and lightly polishes the crayon, in a circular motion. He again applies crayon and again polishes. He does this as many times as necessary to get a glassy shine. Every shape and color should be so treated. WORKING TIME (40 to 50 minutes.)

YARN PAINTING

cardboard
pencil
yarn
glue

Have children draw a picture on the cardboard that they brought from home. Have as little sky and grass as possible. When finished, all color is added by gluing yarn to the cardboard. The yarn is to lie flat not over lap and when finished, no cardboard will show. NOTE: put the glue on the cardboard and lay the yarn on top. Mount when finished on a second piece of cardboard.
WORKING TIEM (4 or 5 40 minute sessions.)

BURLAP TAPESTRIES

12 x 18 piece burlap
scissors
yarn
elmers glue
tapestry needles

Remove threads from the burlap. Five or six rows together-then move down and remove 8 or 9 more together. Make a design. Where the threads have been pulled out, have the children weave in yarn. Fringe the edges and when finished, lightly run elmers glue around the edges to keep from ravaling.
WORKING TIME (60 minutes. 2 or 3 sessions.)

TISSUE DRAGONS

brown kraft paper
tissue paper
glue
pencil

Draw an enormous dragon on a sheet of kraft paper. Cut out. Cover with tissue paper. Tear the paper into small squares or pieces-about 2". Twist up and glue to the paper. They should stick up. The whole paper must be covered. This is a good class project, and can be workes on by whom ever finishes his work.
WORKING TIME (a couple of hours but you divide to suit your class.)

CLAY

Clay cannot do somthing by itself. There must be an idea firt. If you eliminate the functional, (ash trays, dishes, etc.,) they will be more free. This ie one material that they will be happier if they have success, so follow rules the first time. Second time is good for experimenting.

CLAY PENDANTS

moist modeling clay
paper clips
pencils
texture makers
cardboard box
spray paint
plastic straw

Give each child a lump of clay. Let him shape it into a circle, an oval, or the shape they want. The edges should be evened off, and a uniform thickness throughout. Now let them use the things they brough to put texture into the pendant. Do not forget the hole for the pope. This hole is made very easily. If a small plastic straw is pushed through, itssometimes a good idea to do both sides. Let dry. If a kiln is available, fire it and glaze. If there is no kiln, spray with colored enamel. To spray paint anything put it in a box to spray and fumes, and excess paint will be caught.

WORKING TIME (40 minutes.)

CLAY ANIMALS

moist modeling clay
paper towels

Give each child a lump of clay. He is to keep it in one piece at all times. By pushing and pulling the clay, he can shape the animal. Start with the body, and pull out the legs and head. If it gets wobbley, push back together a little. If children add on legs they have a tendency to fall off. When finished, place on a dry paper towel and place a wet towel loosely over the thing. Let dry two weeks for safe firing. Use only one color for glazing. If no kiln, paint with spray enamel, or poster paints and shellac.

WORKING TIME (2 sessions 50 minutes.)

PROJECT-IMAGINATION

colored chalk
12 x 18 paper

Each child is given a slip of paper with an abstract phrase written on it. Each one is different. They must put this phrase into a picture. There must be no recognizable shapes. Such as people or things just shapes. The whole page must be covered. If your phrase is blowing colors, you would have to show colors blowing all over the page. Help them only with the meaning of the phrase, not how to do it. The phrases could be The Yellow Sound, The Beginning Of A Pattern, A Symphony of Color, Reverberating Colors, The Throb of Color, A Line Meets a Shape, The Lonely Shape, The Adventure of a Line, Melting Colors, The Flow of Colors, Color Pyramids, Bars of Light, The March of Color, Quiet Space, Pulsating Colors, Color Splashes, Two Lines Go For a Walk, Stretched Colors, The Lavender Wind, and whatever you think up.

WORKING TIME (50 to 60 minutes.)

BOTTLE FUN

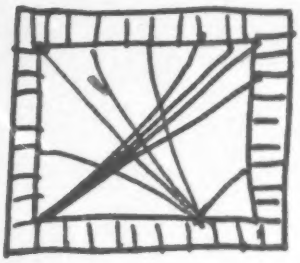
bottle
yarn
glue
shellac

Bring a bottle from home. Work out a design and put it on the bottle, using yarn and the color. Cover the complete bottle, and do not overlap the yarn. Put the glue on the bottle and then lay the yarn on that. When finished, shellac. These turn into lovely vases.

WORKING TIME (50 to 60 minutes, 2 sessions.)

STRING DESIGNS

cardboard
two colors string
scissors



Draw a line one half inch fromthe edge of the cardboard. Now cut slits one half inch apart around the edge of the cardboard up to the line. When this is finished, around thw whole cardboard, you start putting string from one slit to another. Criss-crossing or whatever you want as a design. Be sure the string is not pulled so tight it curves the cardboard. When finished, mount on a heave cardboard.

WORKING TIME (40 minutes.)

SKETCH BOOK

9 x 12 drawing paper
12 x 18 construction paper
pencil
crayon
stapler

Take the 12 x 18 construction paper and fold it in half. Put the 9 x 12 white drawing paper inside. Have them do one drawing on each paper. They may use crayon or pencil. They should have one of something in nature, one still life, one interior of their kitchen, a contour drawing, a person, etc., When all are completed, sign and staple to construction paper.

WORKING TIME (one week)

MONOPRINT

printers ink
white paper
formica desk, or
piece of glass
stick
brayer

Spread printers ink (water soluble) on the glass or desk. With the stick, draw a design. Make the lines quite heavy. Lay the white paper on top and firmly rub the entire paper with the palm of the hand. Pick up the paper. Now spread the ink around again and redraw. Two or three should be done in order to get the feel of the ink so that it can do what the artist wants it to.

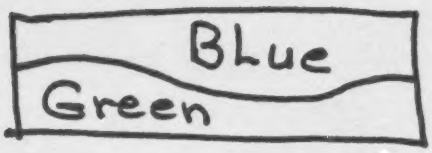
WORKING TIME (40 minutes.)

Mural Suggestions all grades

68a

MURAL-CUT PAPER

brown kraft paper
colored construction paper
scissors
paste
powdered tempera
chalk
black felt tip pen

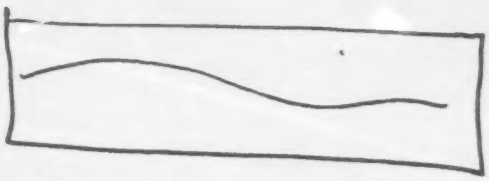


Cut the kraft paper to the size you want. With a chalk draw a line through the center. (a wavy line). Have two or three children get down on the floor and paint one half blue. If they paint fast, and the paint is a little watery, you will get more of a sky effect. Have the bottom painted green if you want grass, or yellow for sand. Now assign every child something to make out of construction paper. He should be told how tall to make it, maybe even a dot or two with chalk will show him the size. From then on he should be on his own. Everything must be down with cut paper, even the faces. When completed, they may be put on the kraft paper. (which is lying flat on the floor.) When properly arranged, they may be glued down. NOTE: never do a mural until the subject matter has been studied. Remember, in assigning the things to construct, this includes, trees, houses, sun, flowers, fences, as well as people, if for any reason the objects do not stand out, outline them after they are pasted down with a black felt tip pin.

WORKING TIME (2 or 3 50 minute sessions.)

MURAL-PAINTED

poster paints
brown kraft paper
pencil
yellow chalk
paper

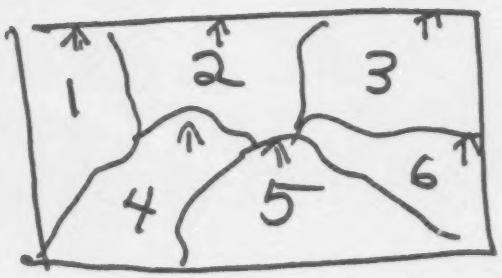


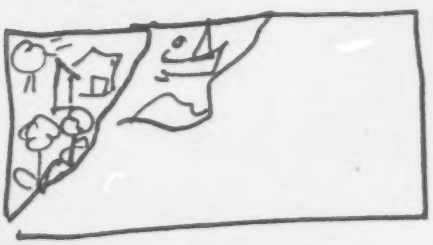
Cut the brown kraft paper the size you want it to be. Now list on the board all the things you want to be in it. Now take a piece of chalk and draw a line the length of it, to separate sky and ground. Make sure it is at least 3/4 of the way up the page. As you assign things for them to paint, put a dot at the top and the bottom of the space allowed them. This will show them what size. You of course, paint on the floor. Start at the middle and the ends. This way several can paint at one time. Have them draw on the paper at their seats a sketch of what they intend to do. Remember, trees, flowers, bridges, rocks all cound as things to paint. Let them sketch it on the paper with chalk first. When everyone has painted something, it is time to paint in the background. From the line you drew orginally, everything above it that is still left is painted blue. Again, let them start on the two ends and meet in the center. Do the ground the same way. Every speck of paper should be covered. One in a while, if the paper is brown they do not have to paint skin. In the primary grades, the faces should be drawn in with a magin marker.

WORKING TIME (except for background, 60 minutes.)

MURAL-MOSAIC

brown kraft paper
paint
yellow chalk





Cut the brown kraft paper one half inch shorter than the space you wish it to occupy. Now divide the class up into groups. Five or six is a good number assign each group a subject to paint- relating to the overall subject i.e. houses costumes, work, recreation, transportation,. You will now divide the paper into as many sections as you have groups. Divide each section in a different shape, but mark each as you cut it with an arrow pointing to the top and the number on the back-as these cannot be reversed. Now each group is to paint a complete picture, ground, sky and all. If each group has a corner or section of floor on which to work, it will go quite smoothly. When completed, they should be hung up in the original manner. Now strips of black paper very thin should be used to outline each section. If there is room, around the outside gives it a finishing touch. Caution, each group to paint the figures first, sky, grass, ground, floors last.

WORKING TIME (2 or 3 sessions of 60 minutes.)

MURAL-MAGAZINE

magazines
brown kraft paper
glue
scissors

Cut the brown kraft paper to the size you want. Sketch the picture on the kraft paper with pencil. Make sure you have very large objects. When the whole picture is drawn, the class must then tear small pieces of paper from the color illustrations of magazines. These are to be pasted on. Tearing gives a smoother edge than cutting and leaves a tiny white line which stimulates the mosaic effect. Not all shapes can be done in one shade of a color, so several shades can be collected. The two I saw done this way were so good they were sprayed with clear acryllic spray and mounted on the plywood for permanent display.

WORKING TIME (a semester project. NOTE: never before 6th grade.)

MURAL-CHALK

brown kraft paper
colored chalk
small can for water

After the class has studied a subject and wants to share what they have learned, cut the kraft paper to size. Now have each child sketch in his person or object. To color in with the chalk, have him dip the chalk in the water. This eliminates much dust and gives very rich colors. When all is completed, have the background filled in with the sides of the chalk. All paper must be covered.

WORKING TIME (60 minutes.)

SUGGESTED TITLES FOR PAINTINGS

City Scene

The Tall City

The Happy Town

The Magic Birdhouse

Something Beautiful

The Ugliest Thing

My Bedroom

Twisting Turning Leaves

Crunching Through Leaves

A Happy Day

Dinner At My Grandmothers

Boom

The Day I Was King (or Queen)

A Magic Bird and his Magic World

The Day The World Turned Pink

My Dream World

How the World Looks to a Cricket

The Inside of a Candy Store

Wai ting Somewhere

The Yellow Day

The Wild Wind

The Flower People

The Happiest Day In My Life

My Favorite Engine

Zoom Day

The Sound of Music

Sailing

The Magic Boat

The Picnic

Bus Ride

Too Many Children

The Jungle

My Wish